

does justice overtake us; we wait for light, but behold obscurity; for brightness, but we walk in darkness.

"We roar all like bears, and mourn sore like doves; we look for judgment, but there is none; for salvation, but it is far off from us."

But when it came to the placing of Senator Cockrell in nomination for the presidency, Clark was himself once more. His speech was one of the gems of the convention. That Senator Cockrell should be turned down by any other man named for the presidency by the convention looks like a travesty on common sense, and can only be accounted for by the fact of the senator's great age and that expediency which causes political parties to make bids for favors.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The platform of the Democracy is a well-written document, in style and phraseology all that could be desired. It was prepared chiefly to catch votes and some of its assertions are a little wild. For instance, its opening assertion that "under its principles local self-government, national unity and prosperity were alike established." That does not happen to be quite true. Those were the principles of the old Federal party, the party of Washington and Hamilton, and were steadily fought by the opposition until Thomas Jefferson was elected president, and he was shrewd enough to not disturb what for eight years he had opposed. Capital and labor are well disposed of in the instrument, but the fling at the governor of Colorado because he used his authority, under his oath, to smash some incendiaries and assassins, will not make a vote.

The statement that "large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures, and the insistence upon honesty and frugality, would be good if the people had no memories."

That is an old plank, but it has never been put in practice after a Democratic victory. Of the same class is "the charge against corruptionists." In the winter of 1876 the Democrats who controlled the house of representatives appointed fifteen committees of investigation to unearth the frauds claimed to exist, and every one had to report that it had absolutely failed. "Government contracts with trusts" is denounced. Probably that is intended as a rebuke for buying armor-plate from the steel combine. But it seems to us that the Democracy not only did that, but compounded a commercial felony with Andrew Carnegie by accepting his blow-hole armor.

Of course it is perturbed over matters in the Philippines. It wants the same government there that we have, though it never insisted that the Sioux or Winnebagos in their wild state should be treated as citizens, though they at their worst, were an improvement over some millions of cut-throats in the Philippines. On the tariff question the Democracy stands precisely where it did before the war, demanding a tariff for revenue only and denouncing protection. That plank ought to be enough to defeat the ticket. It wants to revise the tariff as though the people had forgotten the Wilson bill. Of course the platform denounced trusts. That is always a hobby with the Democracy when out of office, but it pipes low when in office.

Its plank on interstate commerce is a good one. Its praise of the Newlands irrigation law is justifiable. Its recent conversion to reciprocity comes like a death-bed repentance. The plank referring to polygamy and the union of church and state is what was intended by it—mere flap-doodle. Its denunciation of ship subsidies is precisely like that of tin plate twelve years ago and reveals the same ignorance and dishonesty. The dissertations on pensions and civil service are but a string of platitudes.

Its protest against making a white man's vote count for as much in the north as in the south is

natural. Its arraignment of the Republican administration is filled with gall—but does not count for much, because it is mostly untrue and where in a grain of truth is found, it is distorted out of all form and is as cowardly in conception as it is brazen in statement.

In its plea for economy it wants a return in the white house to Jeffersonian simplicity of living.

Thomas Jefferson was a natural aristocrat. His cellars at Monticello were filled with rare wines and brandies; he was scrupulous in the manner of his living and was attired every day in evening dress for dinner. When elected president he wore shabby clothes and delighted in being exactly the opposite of what Washington had been in the high office. His friends were ashamed, his enemies said it was a plebeian streak that he had inherited from his father. The platform is silent on the currency question and on the income tax. It was framed merely as a vote catcher by the desperate outs who want to be luns.

The St. Louis convention was not devoid of humor. It even crept into the platform. For instance the shipping bill was denounced, but at the same time the convention favored the building up of a merchant marine. That is a joke sure enough. Think of a great party convention saying in effect, "Our ports are filled with foreign subsidized ships, but we denounce subsidies for American ships. At the same time we favor building up our merchant marine."

The modern ships that carry valuable freights are steamships.

The absurdity of the Democratic position is made clear by one fact. If a man or company was to have presented to it a line of new and perfectly equipped ships in New York harbor, under present laws those ships could not be placed in any foreign trade and made to pay expenses.

BRYAN AT ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Bryan won new laurels at St. Louis. He found the convention practically packed against him, but he fought his way to a triumph that was altogether splendid. The eastern states especially New York and Pennsylvania were a dominant force and they had broken down the resolution of many of Mr. Bryan's friends and supporters; such men as Senator Daniel of Virginia, Representative Williams of Mississippi, Senator Dubois of Idaho, ex-Senator Cannon of Utah and very many more, but Mr. Bryan called up his old-time power and aggressiveness and fought until he forced the prepared gold plank out of the platform. Others reconciled themselves to a willingness to accept anything so that a united party could go out to make the fight to oust Roosevelt, but Mr. Bryan could not do that. He had made two campaigns as a presidential candidate. In the first especially the issue was silver; he believed he was right, that a defeat no more settled a principle than a hundred defeats have settled the tariff question, and to accept that prepared gold plank was in his judgment self-stultification, and he could not do it. He made his fight and there was no one who could answer him in any other way than that the need of pressing the silver question at this time had passed. His final answer to that was if that was unnecessary then it was likewise unnecessary to flaunt a gold flag in the face of silver men, and he won. When he reminded the convention that he was handing back his commission, but his answer to those who said he had been twice beaten was that he had polled a million more votes than any other Democrat ever had, those who heard him recognized in a moment how dangerous his antagonism would be in a campaign such as the Democratic party has this year entered upon.

When he thought the matter was settled and had retired to his hotel sick and exhausted and

then was brought back to confront the Parker telegram; it is easy to see that it required on his part a mighty effort to keep from hurling his defiance at the whole crowd and walking out of the convention, but he finally restrained himself. Had the telegram reached the convention before Judge Parker was nominated, he never would have been nominated.

Bryan had gained power enough to have defeated him. As it is he established that he individually was the foremost man in that body, not another one could have done what he did. The first day he was practically snubbed, but he compelled recognition and if he did not get all he wanted he forced the convention to cut out what he would not have.

His presence, his eloquence, his pluck, all helped him, but really what had most influence was the belief in the man's integrity and the utter impossibility of replying to his argument. He bore off the honor of the convention and he earned every trophy that he won. He is a game fighter and more than one delegate in that convention when he thinks of what happened, will nurse a hope that he may be spared for many another fight for the right.

J. M. GOODWIN DEAD.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer has news from Valdez, Alaska, of the death on June 28th, of J. M. Goodwin. He had been in feeble health for a long time; the death of his wife last winter was a great added shock to his broken constitution. In the hope of helping him his children took him to Alaska a few months ago, but the limit of his life was almost reached and now the thread is snapped. He was 72 years of age.

He worked on the Tribune of this city for some eighteen years as reporter, correspondent and soliciting agent. He was a most capable man in either capacity. He was old integrity itself; he was always a genial, kindly and most faithful man. He knew everybody in Utah and Idaho and so far as we know, had not an enemy in the world. He went from here to his children in Seattle some six or seven years ago. He was in failing health at the time and never regained his strength. May his kindly soul have found perfect peace at last.

TAKES WINGS.

Money, to Be Retained, Must be Guarded.

Nothing in the world, in the hands of the injudicious or careless, disappears so rapidly as money. It is consequently of vital importance that men and women of all ages should take advantage of the experience of others, and lay aside a sufficient sum to insure them against the distress and trouble that always lie in the pathway of the spendthrift. McGurkin & Co., the investment bankers, have the necessary experience which enables them to help anyone who intends to save his money and to safely invest it, so that a steady income will be assured him. The securities they offer are of unquestioned safety, and it is for this reason that they are in a position to guarantee a positive return of six per cent on all amounts, whether large or small, that may be placed with them. At any rate of interest, money doubles in twelve years, and anyone who will exercise the foresight to lay aside a definite sum out of his weekly or monthly income, will be surprised at the amount which has accumulated to his credit in a few years. This guarantee of absolute safety, coupled with a large income, should be sufficient inducement for anyone who has an eye on the future to begin investing his means. Customers of small means are accorded the same consideration as those who invest large amounts and their own business advisers may examine every paper in the transactions.